

In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 39, line 16 through page 40, line 7 with the following paragraph:

Referring now to Figure 20G, the control sequence next determines the battery voltage to estimate remaining battery life so that the operator can be alerted if the batteries are near the end of their life cycle. The control sequence continues with step 777 which is a comparison of this measurement of V_{b_load} with a preset voltage threshold V3 (in Figure 20G, V3 is 3.3V). If V_{b_load} is not below V3 (determination 777b) in step 783, control apparatus 50 decrements a lock-out counter (internal variable within micro-controller 511) by one count in step 783, and the control sequence continues to step 785. If V_{b_load} is below V3 (determination 777a), control apparatus 50 increments the lock-out counter by one count (step 779) and in step 781 checks to see if the count in the lock-out counter is equal to a preset value (in Figure 20G, this preset value is 19). If this count is equal to the preset value (determination 781a), the dispenser is locked out from further operation in step 787. If the count is not equal to the preset value (determination 781b), the control sequence continues on to step 785, during which V_{b_load} is compared with yet another preset voltage threshold V4 (in Figure 20G, V4 is 4.0V). If V_{b_load} is below V4 (determination 785a), a low-battery counter is incremented by one count (step 791), and if V_{b_load} is not below V4 (determination 791b 785b), the low-battery counter is decremented by one count (step 789). Step 793 is a comparison of the low-battery counter to yet another preset value (in Figure 20G, this preset value is also 19 although it is not required that these two counter preset values be equal). The comparison of step 793 is used to set or clear the low V_{b_load} flag, with a “YES” (determination 793a) causing the low V_{b_load} flag to be set and a “NO” (determination 793b)

causing the low V_{b_load} flag to be cleared.

Please replace the paragraph at page 37, line 23 through page 38, line 8 with the following

paragraph:

Referring now to Figure 20D, using the open-circuit voltage measurement captured in step 741, control apparatus 50 compares this measurement with preset voltage threshold V1, in this example 4.5V (step 747). If it is determined that the open-circuit battery voltage is below V1 (determination 747a), control apparatus 50 enters continuous loop 749. The instructions of continuous loop 749 blink LED2 to indicate that the battery is in a low-voltage state and trap the dispenser in this state, thereby preventing further operation of the dispenser. A further comparison (determination 747b) is performed in step 751, comparing the open-circuit battery voltage with preset voltage threshold V2, in this example 5.3V. In step 751, if the open-circuit voltage is below V2 (determination 751a), control apparatus 50 sets the “low open-circuit voltage” flag in step 753 to indicate that the battery is in a partially-discharged condition. If the open-circuit voltage is not below V2 (determination 751b), control apparatus 50 clears the low open-circuit voltage flag in step 755. Following step 753 or step 755, the control sequence of the dispenser proceeds to set the length of towel to be dispensed. The block diagram element 757 labeled “A” in Figures 20D and 20E simply represents a convenient waypoint in the description of the control sequence.

Please replace the paragraph at page 39, lines 21-30 with the following paragraph:

Referring next to steps 767 through 773, such steps cooperate to run motor 267 for the motor run time in the then-occurring dispense cycle as determined in step 765 and to blink LED2 if either of the low voltage flags is set. In a dispense-time loop (steps 767-773), step 767 turns motor 267 on, step 769 determines if either low flag is set, step 771 blinks LED2 if either flag is set (determination 769a), and after determination 769b, step 773 determines if the dispense time is complete. If the dispense is not complete (determination 773b), the loop continues by branching back to step 767. If the dispense time is complete (determination 773a), the control sequence exits the dispense-time loop, moving to step 775 at which a measurement of V_{b_load} (i.e., power source output under load) is taken as discussed below in connection with Figure 20F.